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*Fred W. Fisher*  
MARKET ADMINISTRATOR

## Market Administrator's

# BULLETIN

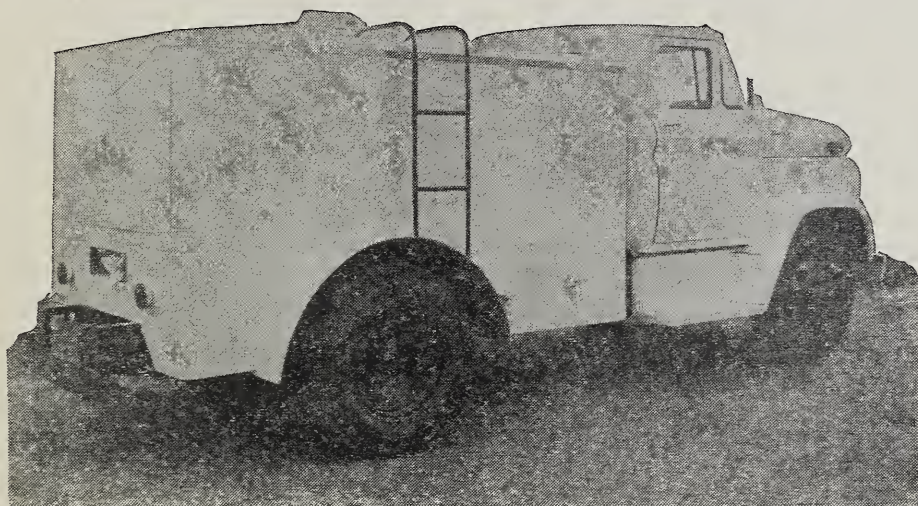
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ISSUED FOR PRODUCERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

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### Bulk Tank To Be Used By Market Administrator For Checking Accuracy of Producers Bulk Tank Calibrations



The Market Administrator for the Columbus Milk Marketing Order No. 35 in cooperation with the Dairy Industry will soon put into operation the new bulk tank truck pictured above which is equipped with automatic metering equipment to check the accuracy of calibration of producers with farm bulk milk tanks.

The stainless steel insulated tank of 550 gallon capacity, along with the other equipment which includes a Bowser Flow-meter manufactured in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, a reel of rubber hose for filling the bulk tank, a predetermined release valve which automatically releases any quantity of water desired by the operator, a filtered air eliminator and a 5 gallon liquid container which has been approved and sealed by the Department of Weights and Measures of Ohio will carry its own supply of water



Exterior view of the Bowser Flow-Meter, hose reel, and other automatic equipment.

and under normal conditions a complete checking operation can be accomplished in one hour.

Similar equipment is now in operation in the New Orleans Market, the Washington, D. C. Market and the Dayton-Springfield, Ohio Market and will soon be in the other markets including Cincinnati, Indianapolis and the Tri-State Market.

### CCC 1961-62 Purchases Exceed 1953-54 Peak

The Dairy Situation, Economic Research Service,  
USDA, April 1962

Anticipating the drop in support levels, offerings of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk to CCC became very heavy. In March 1962 CCC took delivery on 83 million pounds of butter, 56 million pounds of cheese, and 201 million pounds of nonfat dry milk. In the 1961-62 marketing year as a whole, CCC purchased 11.1 billion pounds of milk equivalent (fat solids basis), only 0.3 billion pounds less than the record year 1953-54, and 8.8 percent of production. A record 435 million pounds of butter was bought, more than 2½ times as much as in 1960-61 and about 16 percent above the previous high of 375 million pounds bought in 1953-54.

From April to July, butter purchases in the marketing year 1961-62 were about double those in 1960-61 and continued at substantial levels during August to December. Few purchases had been made in this part of the previous year. For January to March 1962, purchases were more than double those of a year earlier. Nonfat dry milk deliveries to CCC during the year were 1,284 million pounds, a new record.

American cheese deliveries amounted to 194 million pounds, about half as much as the 1953-54 record.

(continued on back page)





*Columbus*

**MARKET FACTS FOR EASY REFERENCE**

**PRICE SUMMARY**

Producers' Uniform Price (3.5%) .....	
Producers' Uniform Price (4%) .....	
Class I (3.5%) .....	
Class II (3.5%) .....	
Class III (3.5%) .....	
Class IV (3.5%) .....	
Producer Butterfat Differential for each one-tenth percent .....	

May 1962	April 1962	May 1961
\$3.44	\$3.65	\$3.61
3.795	4.005	3.98
4.06	4.22	4.239
3.717	3.899	3.839
3.569	3.617	3.763
2.949	2.997	3.143
7.1¢	7.1¢	7.4¢

**UTILIZATION SUMMARY**

Percent of Producer Milk in Class I .....	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class I .....	
Percent of Producer Milk in Class II .....	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class II .....	
Percent of Producer Milk in Class III .....	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class III .....	
Percent of Producer Milk in Class IV .....	
Percent of Producer Butterfat in Class IV .....	

67.1	75.7	69.1
65.6	70.9	66.4
7.9	7.9	7.2
2.5	2.3	2.5
4.7	3.6	2.9
6.3	4.6	4.4
20.3	12.8	20.8
25.6	22.2	26.7

**PRODUCTION SUMMARY**

Total Pounds of Producer Milk Delivered .....	
Average Daily Class I Producer Milk .....	
Total Number of Producers .....	
Average Daily Production per Producer .....	
Average Butterfat Test .....	
Total Value of Producers Milk at Test .....	
Income per Producer (7 day average) .....	

38,340,798	33,768,621	33,290,673
829,943	851,739	742,738
1,315	1,317	1,240
940	855	866
3.69	3.82	3.73
\$1,497,999.82	\$1,427,864.01	\$1,375,302.51
\$257.23	\$252.98	\$250.44

**GROSS CLASS USE (Pounds)**

Class I Skim .....	
Class I Butterfat .....	
Class I Milk .....	
Class II Skim .....	
Class II Butterfat .....	
Class II Milk .....	

24,800,415	24,637,265	22,198,744
927,830	914,916	826,131
25,728,245	25,552,181	23,024,875
2,999,604	2,660,480	2,364,750
35,376	29,102	31,235
3,034,980	2,689,582	2,395,985

**AVERAGE DAILY SALES (Quarts)**

Milk .....	
Buttermilk .....	
Chocolate .....	
Skim .....	
Cream .....	

291,623	293,383	292,718
5,418	4,869	4,861
16,387	15,833	17,422
11,962	12,035	12,838
8,618	8,632	8,777



COMPARATIVE STATISTICS



COLUMBUS MARKETING AREA



MAY 1953 - '62

Year	Receipts from Producers	Average Butter-fat Test	Percentage of Producer Milk in Each Class				Uniform Producer Price (3.5%)	Class prices at 3.5%				Number of Producers	Daily Average Production
			Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV		
1953.....	26,860,120	3.86	59.5	24.7	15.8	—	3.91	4.516	4.116	3.441	—	2,226	389
1954.....	28,123,912	3.83	59.2	6.4	14.4	20.0	3.25	3.99	3.59	3.23	3.05	2,175	417
1955.....	29,742,565	3.71	59.5	6.7	15.2	18.6	3.45	4.204	3.804	3.304	3.129	2,084	460
1956.....	30,035,601	3.77	63.1	8.4	13.6	14.9	3.87	4.757	3.897	3.397	3.220	2,056	471
1957.....	30,240,247	3.70	67.6	7.2	14.4	10.8	3.88	4.568	4.168	3.488	3.066	1,908	511
1958.....	30,140,831	3.69	66.3	7.6	9.5	16.6	3.56	4.274	3.874	3.274	2.851	1,822	534
1959.....	32,669,711	3.68	69.6	7.4	3.0	20.0	3.58	4.289	3.839	3.507	2.887	1,767	596
1960.....	33,354,543	3.75	67.4	7.1	2.7	22.8	3.44	4.132	3.732	3.508	2.888	1,673	643
1961.....	33,290,673	3.73	69.1	7.2	2.9	20.8	3.61	4.239	3.839	3.763	3.143	1,240	866
1962 ....	38,340,798	3.69	67.1	7.9	4.7	20.3	3.44	4.06	3.717	3.569	2.949	1,315	941

## Quotas Apply To Important Dairy Products Except Casein

The Dairy Situation, Economic Research Service, USDA, April 1962

U. S. imports of all dairy products during 1961 amounted to 696 million pounds of milk equivalent (fat solids basis) — 9 percent under the 1935-39 average of 762 million pounds. The main reason for the small imports has been the application of dairy import quotas under Section 22 of Public Law 320 (74th Congress), approved in 1935, and amended several times since. In addition to restrictions on several types of cheese, quotas also are applied to imports of butter, butter oil and butter substitutes containing 45 percent or more of butterfat, dried cream, dried skim milk, dried buttermilk, dry whole milk, and malted milk and

compounds. There is no quota on casein imports, which in 1961 exceeded 100 million pounds.

Casein is the principal protein of milk and has many industrial and food uses. Domestic requirements for casein are met almost entirely by imports. During World War II the United States diverted most of its skim milk used in nonfood items to the production of nonfat dry milk for edible purposes at home and overseas and obtained its industrial casein requirements from abroad, principally Argentina.

Under the dairy price support program the value of skim milk in food has continued to act as a deterrent

to the manufacture of casein and, as a result, casein users have turned almost exclusively to imports for their requirements. In 1957 the duty of 2.75 cents per pound on casein was abrogated for a period of three years. This abrogation was continued for another three years in 1960. Since the initial abrogation casein imports have increased from 70.7 million pounds in 1956 and to the 101.8 million pounds reported for 1961.

United States casein processors now convert some duty-free imported casein to caseinates for use in food and pharmaceuticals. Imported caseinates are dutiable at 2.75 cents per pound.

## Sales of Feed Grain By CCC At Record Level

The Dairy Situation, Economic Research Service USDA, May 1962

From October through early May of 1961-62, CCC sold a total of more than 27 million tons of feed grains for domestic use and export, the largest sale for this period of record and much higher than in any of the past few years. This record sale, based on weekly operating reports of ASCS included 819 million bushels of corn, 158 million bushels of sorghum grain, 8 million bushels of barley and less than a million bushels of oats. About three-fourths of these sales were made under the 1961 Feed Grain Program through the certificate pool. The remaining fourth was

divided between other domestic sales, principally out-of-condition corn, and export sales.

Sales of corn by CCC to domestic buyers, based on weekly operating reports, from October 1 through May 11 totaled 742 billion bushels. This included 592 million bushels sold domestically against the 1961 Feed Grain Program Certificates and 150 million bushels sold domestically outside the 1961 Feed Grain Program. Export sales totaled 77 million bushels sold for the 7 months. The 158 million bushels of sorghum grain sold during October 1 through May 11

included 115 million bushels sold against the certificate pool, 6 million bushels sold domestically outside of the Feed Grain Program, and about 37 million bushels sold for export. During the 7-month period, about 6 million bushels of barley were sold domestically against the certificates.

The total value of the corn, sorghum grain, and barley sold against certificates through May 11 was \$757 million. This leaves only about \$25 million worth of certificates against which CCC can sell grain under the 1961 Feed Grain Program.



CCC 61-62 PURCHASES

(continued from front page)

However, cheese deliveries loomed large in comparison with 1960-61 because the strong commercial market in that year absorbed almost all of cheese production. Cheese purchases, which had been very low in the first half of the marketing year, increased substantially as it became apparent that supplies of milk were heavy and indications rose that CCC support levels would be dropped.

If per capita consumption remains at the 1961 level and milk production increases at its present rate, CCC purchases of milk equivalent (fat solids basis) in marketing year 1962-63 would be about as large as in 1961-62.

In calendar year 1961, USDA distributed from CCC supplies of butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk about 3.4 billion pounds of milk equivalent in domestic civilian channels and about 0.4 billion pounds for military use. Domestic civilian distribution included about 148 million pounds of butter, 23 million pounds of cheese, and 196 million pounds of nonfat dry milk.

Domestic civilian distributions from CCC supplies were increased in

calendar 1961 and are expected to increase again in 1962. More children are participating in the School Lunch Program, and needy persons will be continued on the lists of those eligible to receive CCC butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk. In addition, supplies available for distribution will be greater. On a per capita basis, CCC supplies distributed for domestic consumption in 1961 amounted to 19 pounds of milk equivalent. Per capita consumption from CCC supplies amounted to 0.8 pound of butter, 0.1 pound of American cheese, and 1.1 pounds of nonfat dry milk.

These contributions were much above the average levels of recent years.

Another 14 pounds of milk per person was distributed in calendar 1961 for civilian consumption through the National School Lunch and Special Milk programs. This amount also is expected to rise in 1962 as participation continues to expand and the number of school children increases. The per capita consumption of milk in all forms arising from Government programs was 33 pounds last year, out of the 641 pounds total consumed per person.

Market Quotations

MAY 1962

MINNESOTA - WISCONSIN PRICE SERIES .....	\$3.01
MIDWEST CONDENSERIES 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.896
4 CONDENSERIES (Tri-State) 3.5% per Cwt. ....	2.708
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Columbus).....	3.069
Skim Milk Powder-Butter Price, 3.5% per Cwt. (Tri-Sate) .....	2.967
Average Weekly Cheddars price per lb. ....	.33062
Average price per lb. 92-score butter at Chicago .....	.57966
Average carlot prices non-fat dry milk solids, roller and spray process, f.o.b. manufacturing plant.....	.1353

THE  
Market  
Administrators  
BULLETIN

BE STRONGER  
LIVE LONGER  
DRINK MILK

SEC. 34.66 PL&R.



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